### SMALLBURGH RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

### ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health including the report of the Senior Public Health Inspector

for the

Year 1968





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### MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

### 1968 - 1969

Chairman: Councillor S.O. Delf, J.P., M.I.M.I.

(Vice-Chairman of the Council)

Vice-Chairman: Councillor G.J. Harvey.

### Councillor B.W.T. Amies.

- " A.H. Amis.
- " Lt.-Cmdr. P. Barlow, R.N. (Ret'd).
- " R.O. Brooks.
- " W/C F.T.K. Bullmore.
- " D.F. Gillam, D.F.C.
- " H.S. Hicks.
- " D.G.N. King.
- " J.W. Love.
- " G.E. Milligen, M.A.
- " A. Mixer.
- " Mrs. L.A. Nickerson, C.C.
- " Capt. J.S. Peel, M.C.
- " H.T. Percival.
- " Revd. D.J. Pitcher.
- R.J.S. Reid, B.A.
- " H.G. Sands, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).
- " A.J. Smith.
- " B.J. Wall.
- " R.J. Wortley, F.R.I.C.S.

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1968

### Medical Officer of Health

G.R. Holtby, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

Telephone: Norwich 22288

### Surveyor and Senior Public Health Inspector

Norman F. Cripps, F.A.P.H.I., F.S.V.A., M.I.P.H.E., M.R.S.H., A.I.H.M.

### Senior Additional Public Health Inspector

M. C. Duffield, M.A.P.H.I.

### Additional Public Health Inspectors

I.A. Kidd, M.A.P.H.I..M.R.S.H.

D.H. Vincent, M.A.P.H.I.

### Student Public Health Inspector

M.W. Whitehead.

### Senior Clerk

E.G. Page.

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Council Chambers,
Stalham,
Norwich,
NOR 35Z.

To the Chairman and Members of the Smallburgh Rural District Council

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1968. The Registrar General estimates the mid-year population as 18,230 compared with 17,840 last year. There were 234 live births and 231 deaths giving a natural increase of three. There was thus a movement into the District of 387 people.

The birth rate was 14.75 per thousand population and the death rate 10.51. There were 234 live births of which 8.12% were illegitimate. There were no deaths under the age of four weeks and only one death under the age of one year - an illegitimate child. The infant mortality rate of 4.27 per thousand live births is easily the lowest figure in the last ten years as will be seen from the tables.

It is a pleasure to record that once again there were no maternal deaths associated with childbirth.

The water supply situation in the District is worsening because of the greater usage in the Smallburgh Statutory Area of supply and one must also again mention that sewerage is urgently required particularly in the coastal parishes.

A recent Office of Health Economics Publication, as reported in the "Medical News" emphasises that the over forty-fives have not benefited from medical progress to anything like the same extent as younger age groups. The spectacular reductions in deaths from T.B. and infectious diseases have, particularly for men, been offset by increases in lung cancer and heart disease.

The age group 45 - 64 stand condemned, in many cases, of over-eating and smoking and of suffering from stress and lack of exercise. These are factors in coronary disease, and smoking also pushes up the lung cancer and bronchitis statistics.

The publication underlines the conclusion that if young people could be persuaded to abandon cigarette smoking there would eventually be a dramatic change in the patterns of illness of the middle aged.

The present trend of middle age illness and mortality is costing the country well over £1,000,000,000 a year and the biggest advance against this trend would be to tackle the question of smoking. "Cigarettes cause not less than seven times as many deaths every year as do traffic accidents. The abolition of cigarette smoking would be the greatest single contribution to the improvement of the public health still open to us" - Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health.

Few people realise that approximately ten working days are lost due to sickness and disability for every one lost by industrial disputes. A study in the U.S.A. has shown that cigarette smokers over all suffer one fifth more days of absence for sickness each year than do non-smokers.

Smokers, in fact, are less fit for work and for leisure activities than non-smokers.

A survey in this country published in 1968 has shown that parents who smoke are far more likely to have children who smoke than are non-smoking parents. Similarly if parents are strongly against smoking children are more likely to be non-smokers or to give up the habit if they start.

The safety of cigarette filters is unproven and the newerlonger cigarette may be especially hazardous by increasing the smoker's exposure to harmful substances. The only sound advice is not to start smoking or to give it up, or, if one cannot give it up, to change to a pipe or cigars, as these are less dangerous.

As the Chief Medical Officer to the Ministry of Health has said "The abolition of cigarette smoking would reduce Britain's death rate by
one-tenth and the working time lost from sickness by much more. No other
exercise in preventive medicine could do so much to help individuals and
the Nation."

Obesity in children, as in adults, continues to be a problem. It is not desirable to make babies too fat and in some cases it may be that they are getting too much "solid" food too early. One local Consultant Paediatrician does not advocate mixed feeding until  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 months of age.

As has been recently reported in the Lancet during last winter the usual bi-annual measles epidemic was expected in Britain. The fact that measles notifications reached only a fifth of the normal epidemic level was almost certainly attributable to the vaccination campaign begun in the summer of 1968.

Members of the Health Department live a pretty busy life and most of their activities are, or should be, a form of health education, mainly by personal discussion. In the future, however, we shall probably have to spend more time addressing groups of people, and particularly in schools, on such subjects as the dangers of smoking, the prevention of obesity, food hygiene and sex education etc.

In the last paragraph of the introduction to the Annual Report it is usual to thank the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and the staff of the Department for their work. In this case these expressions are not mere formalities as the elected members have continued their helpful interest and the staff their enthusiastic support throughout the year.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G.R. HOLTBY,

September, 1969.

Medical Officer of Health.

### SECTION A

### NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

AREA - (in acres) 70,017. The administrative centre of the area is at Stalham, with a surrounding district which is entirely rural in character, with Agriculture and Dairy Farming as the main industry. The district includes a large area of the Broads, 13 miles of coastline and many historical villages which attract many thousands of visitors during the holiday season.

POPULATION. The Registrar-General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1968 as 18,230 giving a population density of 0.260 per acre.

NUMBER OF INHABITED HOUSES. According to the rate book, the estimated number of inhabited houses in the district is 7326 the Rateable Value being £555,553. The sum represented by a Penny Rate is £2,481.

### SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	7,326 555,553
Smallburgh R.D.C.	England and Wales
Deaths -	
Number 231 Rate per 1,000 population	11.9
Live Births -	
Number 234 Rate per 1,000 population 14.75 (corrected)	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births 8.12%	
Stillbirths -	
Number 2 Rate per 1,000 total live and	
stillbirths 8.47	14.3
Total live and stillbirths 236	
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) 1	

	Smallburgh R.D.C.	England and Wales
Infant Mortality Rates -		
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	4.27	18.3
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000	Nil	
illegitimate live births Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths	52.63	
under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	Nil	12.4
(deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths	Nil	
and deaths under 1 week  combined per 1,000 total live  and stillbirths)	8.47	24.7
Number of deaths Rate per 1,000 total live and	Nil	
stillbirths	Nil	
DEATHS FROM SPECIAL DISEASES -		
Measles (all ages)	-	
Cancer (all ages) Tuberculosis (all ages)	41 	

The rates given for England and Wales are all provisional.

## BIRTH RATE, DEATH RATE, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE YEAR 1968

	England Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude	)
	Rates per 1,000 population	n
BIRTHS -		
Live	16.9 12.83	
Still	0.10 14.3(a) 8.47(a)	
DEATHS - All causes	11.9 12.67	

<sup>(</sup>a) Per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births.

### DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE - ANGINA

Year	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
No. of deaths from Coronary Disease	29	48	45	35	35	44
No. of deaths All causes	229	184	223	219	195	231
% of Total deaths due to Coronary Disease	12.7	26.1	20.1	15.9	17.9	19.0

### DEATHS FROM CORONARY DISEASE DURING LAST 6 YEARS

Year	М	ale	Fer	male
	Total Deaths	Coronary Angina	Total Deaths	Coronary Angina
1968	120	32	111	12
1967	93	21	102	14
1966	113	25	106	10
1965	127	28	96	17
1964	110	29	74	19
1963	117	17	112	12

### DEATHS FROM CANCER AND TOTAL DEATHS

Year	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
No. of deaths from cancer	39	34	41	42	45	41
No. of deaths all causes	229	184	223	219	195	231
% of deaths due to Cancer	17.0	18.5	18.4	19.2	23.1	17.7

### CANCER DEATHS DURING LAST 6 YEARS

Year		Male		Female			
٠,	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	Total Deaths	Lung Cancer	Other Cancers	
1968	120	6	18	111	2	15	
1967	93	7	17	102	1	20	
1966	113	5	13	106	5	19	
1965	127	9	14	96	_	18	
1964	110	6	16	74	1	11	
1963	117	9	11	112	_	19	

### INDIVIDUAL CAUSES OF DEATH

					Male	Female
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	S	• •	• •	• •	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	• •	••	• •	• •	-	1
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	• •	• •	• •	••	3	2
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus .	• •	• •	• •	• •	6	2
Malignant neoplasm - breast	• •	• •	• •	• •	-	2
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	• •	• •	• •	• •	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms etc	• •	• •	• •	• •	15	10
Diabetes mellitus	• •	• •	• •	• •	-	1
Other endocrine etc. diseases	••	• •	• •	• •	-	1
Anaemias	• •	• •	• •	• •	1	2
Meningitis	• •	• •	• •	• •	1	-
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	• •	• •	• •	• •	1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	• •	••	• •	• •	1	2
Hypertensive disease	• •	• •	• •	• •	2	1
Ischaemic heart disease	• •	• •	• •	• •	32	12
Other forms of heart disease	• •	• •	• •	• •	3	9
Cerebrovascular disease	• •	••	• •	• •	16	28
Other diseases of circulatory system	• •	••	• •	• •	7	3
Influenza	••	• •	••	• •	1	4
Pneumonia	• •	• •	••	• •	15	12
Bronchitis and emphysema	• •	• •	• •	• •	3	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	• •	• •	• •	• •	2	2
Peptic ulcer	••	• •	• •	• •	2	2
Appendicitis	• •	• •	• •	• •	-	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	• •	• •	• •	• •	-	1
Cirrhosis of liver	••	• •	• •	• •	1	
Other diseases of digestive system	• •	• •	• •	• •	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate	• •	• •	• •	• •	1	
Other diseases, Genito-urinary system	• •	• •	• •	• •	1	-/
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	• •	• •	• •	• •	2	1
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	• •	••	••	• •	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents	• •	• •	• •	• •	1	-
All other accidents	• •	• •	• •	• •	1	3
						-
Total	all	caus	ses:		120	111

# VITAL STATISTICS OF THE DISTRICT FOR 1962 AND PREVIOUS YEARS COMPARATIVE TABLE WITH ENGLAND AND WALES FOR PAST 10 YEARS

1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959		Year
16.9	17.2	17.7	18.1	18.4	18.2	18.0	17.4	17.1	16:5	England & Wales	Live per 1,00
12.83	14.12	12.88	10.7	15.82	11.77	12.41	12.18	11.03	11.54	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population
11.9	11.2	11.7	11.5	11.3	12.2	11.9	12.0	11.5	11.6	England & Wales	Death per 1,000
12.67	10.93	12.37	12.69	10.62	13.28	12.99	12.34	10.47	10.33	Smallburgh R.D.C. (crude)	Death Rate per 1,000 population
18.0	18.3	19.0	19.0	20.0	21.1	21.6	21.6	21.9	22.0	England & Wales	Infant Moper 1,000
4.27	11.90	8.77	15.95	7.29	19.70	27.90	23.58	20.20	14.29	Smallburgh R.D.C.	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births

### SECTION 'B'

### GENERAL PROVISIONS OF THE HEALTH

### SERVICES

### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

Smallburgh Rural District is included with North Walsham Urban District and Blofield and Flegg Rural District to form No. 1 Area of the Norfolk County Council under the National Health Service Act for the purpose of carrying out duties for which the County Health Authority has accepted responsibility. The duties include Care of Mothers and Young Children, Midwifery Service, Health Visiting Service, Home Nursing Service, Ambulance Service, Vaccination and Immunisation, Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, Domestic Health Service and Mental Health Service. Some of these services, along with the School Service in the area, are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer, who also acts as Medical Officer of Health of the three County Districts, comprising Area No. 1 referred to above.

There are five Health Visitors and three District Nurses with Centres established at the following places:-

### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

Bacton	The Hall	2nd Friday each month
Catfield	Village Hall	3rd Thursday each month
Hickling	Village Hall	1st Wednesday each month
Hoveton	Village Hall	3rd Wednesday " "
Stalham	Church Room	4th Wednesday " "
R.A.F.Centre		
Scottow	R.A.F. Coltishall	1st Monday " "

A doctor attends all Clinics where there is an attendance of 25 or over.

### OTHER TREATMENT CENTRES

Treatment Centres are established as follows:-

	Hoveton S.M. School	Stalham S.M. School
Clinics	2 sessions weekly	2 sessions weekly
Clinics	1 session weekly	1 session weekly

### GENERAL WELFARE SERVICES

With the departure of Mr. E.G. Hubbard from the Area on the 1st December, 1968, Welfare Services administered by the Welfare Officers became centred for the whole of Area No. 1 on the Local Health Office at Aspland Road, Norwich. Mr. C.J. Gallant is the Area Welfare Officer and has a team of three Social Welfare Officers to assist him. A contact point for the public is being continued at Stalham, and the North Walsham Office is also being continued as a contact point.

The Welfare Officers deal with the admission of aged persons to County Homes for the Elderly, either on a short term or a long term basis and besides dealing with admissions to Mental Hospitals they are responsible for the care of the mentally sub-normal living in the community and also of patients discharged from or on leave from Mental Hospitals.

As a result of more enlightened policy of endeavouring to keep evicted families together where they are unable to obtain other accommodation two units of temporary accommodation have been established by the County Council in Stalham and have been occupied throughout the year.

Contact has been regularly maintained throughout the year with the Smallburgh Rural District Council Officers, especially with the Clerk, Public Health Inspectors, and Rent Collector, and by working together, it has been possible to effect very satisfactory results in numerous cases.

### MEALS ON WHEELS

A total of 106 meals are now being served each week in the district. In Hoveton, meals are provided by Toc H and in the remainder of the district, Smallburgh District Old People's Welfare Committee have organised Meals on Wheels service based on Stalham and this covers the parishes of Witton, Happisburgh, East Ruston, Lessingham, Hickling, Sutton, Stalham, Sea Palling, Smallburgh, Dilham, Tunstead, Sloley and Worstead. Further efforts are being made to extend this service to other parishes within the district.

### HOME HELP SERVICE

The Home Help Service is administered from the Area Local Health Office, at Aspland Road, Norwich, and all applications for help under the service are now addressed to the Area Welfare Officer at his office. It is hoped that before long the Home Helps themselves will be controlled by one of the County Council's lady Home Help Organisers.

### OLD PEOPLE'S CLUBS

Old People's Clubs continue to function in almost all parishes in the district, and provide afternoon outings that take a great deal of loneliness and monotony out of old age.

### AMBULANCE SERVICE

The County Ambulance Service is operated by the County Council through the agency of the Norfolk St. John Ambulance Brigade and British Red Cross Society Joint Ambulance Committee.

### VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

This service is also the responsibility of the County Health Authority and is carried out by general practitioners and by Assistant County Medical Officers.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

Facilities for Laboratory investigations are to be had at the Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (1948) ACT, SECTION 47. (Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention).

No action was necessary during the year.

### SECTION 'C'

### SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

### INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The visits, inspections and interviews by the Public Health Inspectors during the year numbered 7,703 and they can be classified as follows:-

Nature of Visits and Inspections	No.
Dwellinghouses for defects	289 362 289
Caravan sites	301
Factories and workplaces	117
Infectious diseases	33
Verminous persons and premises	3
Rats and mice	4
Slaughterhouses	656
Butcher shops	17
Fish Shops	13
Cafes and restaurants	90
Licenced premises	76
Greengrocers	7
General Food Shops and Vehicles	175
Bakeries and shops	41
Dairies and milk shops	31
Farms and piggeries	54
Public conveniences	297
Refuse collection and disposal	492
Sewerage survey	991
Sewage disposal works	23
Smoke and noise observations	53
Petroleum installations	193
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	335
Miscellaneous	647
Interviews with owners, etc	2,113

### WATER SUPPLY

At the close of the year under review, the supply and distribution of water for the district still remained with the City of Norwich and the Rural District Council but it can be anticipated that the re-grouping of North East Norfolk water undertakings, about which there has been much activity over the past few years, will now not be long delayed. The tables overleaf show the division of responsibility between the two authorities covering the district for water supply purposes and indicate the number and types of properties served. The Engineer and Manager of the City of Norwich Waterworks Department has kindly given the information about the parishes in the Corporation's statutory area of supply.

The figures in the first column in the tables include a number of hereditaments where mains water is not required and in consequence, the figures in columns 3, 4, 5 and 6 do not equal the figures in the first column particularly also as there are a number of properties, mainly in the more remote parts of the district, away from the route of any main, which are supplied from private sources.

Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with standpipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
	EAST 1	ruston si	JPPLY			
BACTON BRUMSTEAD EAST RUSTON HAPPISBURGH HONING HORSEY INGHAM KNAPTON LESSINGHAM PASTON SEA PALLING SWAFIELD TRUNCH WITTON	579 37 190 596 157 58 141 140 359 106 232 108 252 144	830 90 430 790 300 140 350 330 240 240 430 250 480 340	377 10 112 474 73 40 109 117 313 87 215 83 198 84	1 5 2 1 1 1 1 - 2* 1	41 10 25 40 9 10 32 9 18 6 30 18 10 15	3 - 1 1 1 1 1 - 1
	NORWICH (	CITY STA	TUTORY A	REA		1
ASHMANHAUGH BARTON TURF HORNING HOVETON NEATISHEAD SCOTTOW SLOLEY SMALLBURGH TUNSTEAD	65 - 460 807 222 109 84 166 197	140 - 870 1700 470 1300 180 440 540	35 1 345 615 169 175 64 128 169	- - - 9 2 5	6 - 44 58 14 10 6 20 24	1 2 1 1 1 1 1

<sup>\*</sup> Includes Public Drinking Fountains. Building and temporary supplies are excluded from the above figures.

				<i>)</i>		
Parishes served	Estimated number of hereditaments	Estimated resident population	Number of properties with supply (not metered)	Number of properties served with standpipes	Number of metered supplies	Number of schools supplied
	SMALLBUI I	RCH STATU BULK SUPF	TORY ARE	A		
BARTON TURF DILHAM FELMINCHAM SKEYTON SWANTON ABBOTT WESTWICK WORSTEAD	178 125 189 85 148 50 326	360 280 420 220 320 120 770	111 81 147 43 110 19 257	3 - - 4 1 -	19 8 10 7 18 3 28	1 1 1
CAMPATOLD			SUPPLY			
CATFIELD HICKLING LUDHAM POTTER HEIGHAM STALHAM SUTTON	301 376 473 484 829 218	670 780 920 540 1470 480	233 277 388 316 731 171	1 7 2 15	39 34 37 29 38 14	1 1 1 2 1
						the state of the s

Over two-thirds of the resident population of the district is served with water from the bores of the Rural District Council or with bulk supplies taken from the City of Norwich mains for the parishes of Barton Turf and Dilham, and parts of Swanton Abbott and Worstead and from the Erpingham Rural District Council mains for the parishes of Felmingham and Skeyton and parts of Swanton Abbott and Westwick. Supplies are given to the North Walsham Urban District Council at Felmingham and Swafield and to the Blofield & Flegg Rural District Council at two points at Potter Heigham. There is also an interconnection of mains at Wayford between the City of Norwich and the Rural District Council for emergency purposes only.

The sources of supply owned and operated by the Council are situated at Catfield and East Ruston and are as described in the report for 1957. They have always produced highly satisfactory waters although during 1968, some trouble was experienced in distribution with very minor contaminations in the Knapton, Paston and Trunch areas following fractures of mains by the firms working on the North Sea Gas contracts. The supplies from Catfield and East Ruston have no plumbo-solvent action and the fluorine contents are 0.15 and 0.50 parts per million for Catfield and East Ruston respectively.

The table below shows the result of the sampling undertaken during the year from which it will be seen that the majority of private samples examined proved unsatisfactory. The trouble at the properties with bad supplies was overcome by thorough cleansing of the wells or bores, the installation of small chlorination plants or by new connections to the Council's mains.

	Chemi Examin		Bacteriological Examination		
Result	Private Supplies	Public Supplies	Private Supplies	Public Supplies	
Satisfactory Unsatisfactory	-	10	3 14	213 16	

It was necessary during 1968 as a precautionary measure to prohibit the use of water by hosepipe and for the washing of cars following a further heavy increase in consumption during the early part of the year when the bore hole pumps at both Catfield and East Ruston were practically working twenty-four hours a day. The Council's Consulting Engineers submitted a preliminary scheme, subsequently amended, for increasing the supply of water from the East Ruston bore and to provide some new distribution mains and a new water tower at Happisburgh. At the close of the year, the final report on this project was still awaited and it can again be said that if early action is not taken, more serious restrictions of the supply of water to the Rural District will be necessary, maybe in 1969, particularly if there is a dry summer period. The figures in the table show how greatly the consumption of water in the district has increased since 1957 with more detailed information for the last five years.

### Consumption in Millions of Gallons

1957	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
33.0	99.7	110.7	120.1	127.1	139.1	148.1

During 1968, mains extensions were completed at Bacton, Felmingham, Sutton, Trunch and Worstead with enquiries or work in hand at the end of the year for further extensions at Sutton (2) and Bacton. Also during the year, the 6" pumping and distribution main between the Gas Council and Gas Producers sites at Bacton and Paston was re-aligned, a main was replaced at Beach Road, Happisburgh to prevent trouble should a cliff fall take place, a section of main was re-aligned at Walcott following road improvements and another section of main relaid at Swafield following extensive damage by the gas pipe laying contractors. 1968 was again a very bad year for defects in the Council's mains and services, frequently arising from misfortune or negligence of the contractors working on the gas mains or new sewers in the Council's area of supply. Where negligence was proved, the cost of repairing the defective mains, services and fittings was charged to the persons or companies responsible. The most serious defects during the year were as follows:-

Mains fractured without known cause	26
Mains fractured by contractors	17
Communication pipes fractured without known cause	25
Communication pipes fractured by contractors	21
Sluice valves and hydrants becoming defective	
without known cause	3
Sluice valves and other fittings becoming defective	
due to contractors	5

Some wastage of water did obviously occur during the year at the time of the occurrence of the above defective conditions but only very little trouble arose from defects due to frost damage. It was again not necessary to use the defrosting machine owned by the Council.

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Good progress was made during the year with the new schemes of sewerage and sewage disposal for the district but, unfortunately, it does seem possible that future progress may be less good unless the present financial position with very high loan interest rates and other restrictions can be overcome, and including a favourable report received from the County Council in the deliberations on the priority programme for sewerage in the county as a whole.

The sewerage scheme for Hoveton which forms part of a contract with the St. Faith's & Aylsham Rural District Council was completed during the year, except for minor maintenance works, and at 31st December, 550 properties had been connected to the sewers leaving 89 existing properties to be connected before the cessation of the nightscil and free cesspool emptying services in the area covered by the new scheme on 31st March, 1969.

Work on the scheme for the sewerage of the Market Street area of Tunstead started on 1st April, 1968 and at the close of the year, 1,300 yards of sewer and 3,380 yards of pumping main had been laid with work complete on eighteen manholes and also well advanced on the main pumping station from which sewage will be passed to the Belaugh works in the St. Faith's & Aylsham Rural District which also takes the sewage from Hoveton. At 31st December ninety-nine property owners had applied for lateral connections to the new sewers. During the course of the year the health hazards increased from the ineffective soakaways in the Crowgate area of Tunstead and the Park Avenue and Fairstead areas of Scottow and instructions were given for the preparation of schemes of sewerage as an extension of the Market Street, Tunstead scheme.

Work on the sewerage and sewage disposal works for Horning and the Upper Street area of Hoveton continued very well during the year despite bad weather and difficult conditions in Lower Street where special piling plant had to be used. At the end of the year most of the sewers had been laid with work in hand on the pumping stations and works and also on the laterals, for which 283 property owners had applied at the 31st December.

The extension of the Stalham scheme with the laying of sewers and the provision of over 350 laterals at Hickling and Sutton went ahead during 1968 with work to start early in 1969 on the pumping stations and the replacement works at Stalham, which will also be capable of treating cesspool liquid. The recent rapid expansion of Stalham and adjacent parts of Sutton together with proposals for further extensive developments, raised doubts about the capacity of the existing sewers and at the close of the year, a report was being prepared outlining steps for dealing with this situation.

Further drainage difficulties were experienced at Catfield, Ludham and Potter Heigham from overflowing cesspools and ineffective soakaways in low lying areas and following the approval of a scheme of sewerage for these parishes, an enquiry is awaited by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The Consulting Engineers proceeded during 1968 with the survey for sewerage for the coastal and northern areas of the district covering the built-up parts of the parishes of Trunch, Knapton, Paston, Bacton, Happisburgh, Lessingham, Ingham and Sea Palling with the resulting sewage to be treated at the already planned extension of the Stalham works now being re-modelled. If an early start is not made on this scheme, many nuisances must arise in the not too distant future from ineffective cesspools, septic tanks and soakaways of which there was a foretaste during 1968 at Bush Estate, Eccles, where following a long period of rain, the flooding of gardens took place with a mixture of surface water and sewage. The road conditions at this estate deteriorated to such a degree that there was the possibility of the withdrawal of the cesspool emptying service which would have made the position much worse. A sub-committee of the Council's Health and Highways Committees met representatives of the County Highways Committee and Department at the estate and it is hoped that as an outcome, the roads will be improved and surface water drainage provided.

The only parts of the district with the benefit of main drainage at the present time are Stalham, Hoveton and parts of Catfield, Ludham and Swanton Abbott with also a number of Council houses served by on-site disposal works. During 1968 a medium sized private development at Catfield was connected to the Council's sewers in that parish and the private sewers and pumping station taken into the district scheme.

### BROADS POLLUTION

An enquiry was held during the year by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government into the byelaws proposed by the East Suffolk & Norfolk River Authority for regulating the use of boats fitted with sanitary appliances and aimed at controlling the wider aspects of pollution. If these byelaws are approved by the Ministry, considerable problems will face the boat owners and councils involved in the clearance and disposal of liquid wastes from the craft using the Broads and rivers.

# COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE, CESSPOOL CONTENTS AND NIGHTSOIL

As reported last year, it is considered that the waste collection and disposal service provided by the Council is one of the best to be found in any rural district and in consequence is somewhat costly. The amended scheme now operating, following the introduction of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967 which came into operation during 1968, is as follows:-

- (a) Refuse is collected once weekly from all properties adjacent to any type of roadway or track where the roadway or track is capable of being used by the collecting vehicles. During the summer months two or three collections each week are made at boatyards, staithes and litter bin and paper sack points.
- (b) Litter is cleared from the roads in many parishes during the summer months by casual labour and paper sack clearances made as necessary from numerous points in many parishes and along the beaches of the district.
- (c) On request, two loads of gesspeel liquid are removed without charge from each rated property outside the sewered areas during each financial year with extra leads taken away at a charge of 35/- each load.
- (d) There is a twice weekly collection of nightseil from the unsewered parts of the six main Breads parishes and a once weekly collection from the remainder of the unsewered parts of the district.
- (e) The refuse tips of the Council are available for the deposit of domestic refuse without charge by residents at the times when the tips are normally manned. It has not been necessary to open the tips after normal working hours.
- (f) Bulky and difficult refuse is removed on request from demestic properties in the district and the collected articles are deposited at one of the refuse tips or put up for sale at the Stalham Market.

- (g) Trade refuse is removed at a charge of 9d. each bin or sack, and trade refuse is accepted at the Council's tips at a minimum charge of 5/- each load.
- (h) Carcases washed up on the beaches are removed or buried above high water mark, to avoid nuisances, with recovery of the cost of disposal of some carcases under the provisions of the Diseases of Animals Acts.
- (i) Refuse and litter, and beach carcases when not buried, are dealt with by controlled tipping at East Ruston, Sutton, Ludham and Worstead.
- (j) Nightsoil is deposited in straw lagoons in various parts of the district.
- (k) Cesspool contents are taken to disposal points at Ludham, Sutton and Witton and also spread on farm land during suitable seasons and at times of dry weather.
- (1) The collection of abandoned cars is undertaken by local garages when this is necessary and storage after collection is done at one of the old refuse tips, or the Council Depot should a vehicle be of value and have to be kept in safe custody pending enquiry as to ownership.

It is obvious that the operation of the above services in a satisfactory manner calls for the use of much equipment and labour and during 1968 the following were used:-

### (a) Labour:-

- 25 permanent full-time drivers and collectors.
- 3 summer-time relief collectors.
- 6 part-time litter collectors.

### (b) Mechanical Equipment:-

- 1, 1000 gallon petrol cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
- 6, 1000 gallon diesel cesspool emptier with nightsoil attachment.
- 3, 20/30 cu.yd. diesel compression refuse collector.
- 1, 16 cu.yd. petrol side loading refuse collector.
- 1, 16 cu.yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
- 3, 12 cu.yd. diesel side loading refuse collector.
- 1, 10 cu.yd. side loading refuse trailer (at Potter Heigham bridge).
- 1, 12 H type shovel for refuse tip control duties.

The vehicles owned by the Council travelled 241,475 miles during 1968 and used 20,334 gallons of petrol and diesel in the collection, disposal and pumping requirements of the service.

A new 1000 gallon cesspool emptier has been ordered for delivery early in the 1969/70 financial year and although basically bought to replace an old vehicle, the whole fleet may have to be kept in use if weather conditions do not improve as 1968 was again a difficult year with 7,099 loads of liquid removed, being only a slight drop on the previous year when more than a thousand loads were removed from the parish of Hoveton which is now on main drainage. The weather during 1968 was particularly bad and surface water troubles were experienced in a number of areas which resulted in more frequent emptyings of cesspools than would have been necessary in a normal year. The building of new houses and the improvement of old houses in unsewered areas is further aggravating the problem which is not relieved by the lack of suitable disposal points for the collected liquid. The new Stalham sewage disposal works will provide capacity for dealing with thirty loads of cesspool liquid each day on completion and this should ease the situation but the works will not be ready for use until middle or late 1970. At times during 1968 the waiting list for the emptying of cesspools numbered more than 200 and much overtime had to be worked to keep pace with the work.

With nightsoil very little difficulty was experienced and the staff on this work was reduced from seven to six with a further reduction to five planned for the early part of 1969. This reduction in staff arises from the reduction in collections following the sewerage of Hoveton and the provision of private drainage to many properties in the unsewered areas of the district.

The refuse tip at Ludham was more or less taken out of use due to lack of covering materials with the Worstead tip in use all the year round and the new Sutton tip in operation for the winter months and East Ruston for the summer months. All these tips were operated on the fully controlled system and no great difficulties were experienced although further increase in the bulk of refuse can be reported with the use of more packaging materials and the provision of central heating to houses which does not allow the destruction of disposable waste in the home. It was not necessary during 1968 to take any statutory action about the collection and disposal of abandoned cars and although a number of cars were left lying about the district, these were disposed of by the owners after informal action by the department.

For your information I give below details about the cesspool emptying carried out in the district in 1968 with the figures for 1967 in brackets:-

	No. of Cesspools emptied	No. of Loads Removed	No. of Loads Chargeable
Private	3,207 (2,994)	3,927 (3,701)	961 (1,008)
Council	1,144 (1,639)	3,172 (4,369)	2,392 (3,497)
Total	4,351 (4,633)	7,099 (8,070)	3,353 (4,505)

### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

No major damage from vandals occurred at the public conveniences owned and operated by the Council in the parishes of Bacton, Happisburgh, Hoveton, Potter Heigham, Stalham and Walcott and the takings for the year amounted to £547 7s. 1d. Overcrowding again occurred at the Hoveton conveniences and these will be replaced with much larger new conveniences containing a disabled persons section during 1969. Work should start also on the conveniences at Horning during 1969 following the completion of the sewerage scheme for that village. Again it is necessary to report that no progress was made towards the provision of additional conveniences near to the staithe, Stalham due to difficulties with the ownership of land which is controlled by the parish council. It was decided during the year that work on the proposed conveniences at Womack, Ludham should not proceed until the sewerage scheme for that parish was completed.

Many of the brewery companies and licensees once again co-operated with the Council by allowing the public to use the conveniences at licensed premises at all hours of the day and appreciation for this is due to the brewery companies and licensees.

### COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

The complaints received by the department during 1968 totalled 176 of which 126 were found to be justified on investigation. Nine other complaints were passed to other bodies and authorities for their attention. The nuisances found to exist during the year arose from the keeping of animals, poultry and pigeons, fleas, mosquitoes, overcrowding, choked and foul ditches and watercourses and unsatisfactory holiday accommodation. Informal action resulted in these nuisances being satisfactorily abated.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

A member of the Council's outside staff carried out full-time duties under the provisions of this Act during 1968 investigating complaints and carrying out disinfestation treatments at dwellings, shops, factories, agricultural holdings, refuse tips, sewage disposal plants and other premises. His activities during the year can be summarized as follows:-

Number of properties inspected	1,688
Number of properties found to be infested	234
Number of pre-baits laid	8,190
Number of poison baits laid	8,501
Total number of visits	3,431

The number of complaints was slightly less than in 1967 and although there was again an increase in November and December the troubles from rat infestation were not as great as during the previous year. For your information I give below the total number of complaints received during the year together with the number of complaints received during the peak period of November and December:-

	1965	1966	1967	1968
No. during year	186	245	287	211
No. at peak period	56	126	83	82

During 1968, £63. 2s. 6d. was taken for rat treatment work at business premises. No treatment work for wasp nests was carried out during the year.

### COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses in the district.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

During 1968, seven complaints of noise nuisance were received by the department arising from the operation of the use of two compressor units, a pile driver, barking dogs, a timber yard, music and singing and a water pump operating at night. Six of these complaints were found to be justified and the nuisances were abated following informal approaches to the persons causing the trouble.

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Only two complaints of air pollution were received during 1968, one of which was found not to be justified and the other arising from a bonfire which was extinguished upon informal action being taken. The possible harmful effects of the omission of sulphur dioxide from a stack to be provided at one of the treatment plants at the Gas Producers sites at Bacton again received much attention but the final outcome was that a planning approval was issued for the erection of the stack subject to satisfactory monitoring devices being provided at the Producers site and in the surrounding countryside.

### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

One licence was issued under this Act during 1968.

### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No licences under the provisions of this Act were issued during the year under review.

### SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

There are two dealers in the district registered under the provisions of this Act.

### STORAGE OF PETROLEUM SPIRIT

The petroleum storage installations in the district were again kept under strict control with 193 visits being made to the 154 registered premises. Fees of £315. 15s. Od. were received in respect of the storage capacity of 350,690 gallons.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

It is necessary to supply the Department of Employment and Productivity with a report at the end of each calendar year on the activities of your inspectors in this field of environmental health. Summarized below is information for 1968 including the details required by the Government Department.

At the close of the year 131 premises were registered in the district, an increase of two over the previous year and in all 335 visits were made to both registered and unregistered premises to see whether the provisions of the Act were being satisfied. During the year fourteen informal notices for the remedying of unsatisfactory conditions were served and twenty-five complied with leaving five outstanding at the 31st December. Once again the co-operation of the occupiers was obtained in the operation of the Act and it was not necessary for any statutory action to be taken. To date, no applications have been received for exemption from the requirements of the Act.

I am pleased to be able to again report that there were no notified accidents at registered premises.

### Registration of Premises

Premises registered at 31st December, 1967 Premises removed from register during 1968 Premises registered during 1968 Premises registered at 31st December, 1968 Visits to registered premises during 1968	129 2 4 131 192
Premises not registerable - 1968	
Where self employed or members of family only employed Where persons employed for less than 21 hours in each week	119
Visits to premises found to be outside control	143
Analysis of Unsatisfactory Conditions Found at Registered Premises	
No thermometer Unsatisfactory washing facilities Inadequate first aid equipment Unsatisfactory sanitary accommodation Abstract of Act not displayed Inadequate heating facilities Unsatisfactory ventilation Informal notices outstanding at 31st December, 1967 Informal notices sent during 1968 Informal notices complied with during 1968 Informal notices outstanding at 31st December, 1968 Classification of Registered Premises by Major Use	6 1 5 3 11 1 1 16 14 25 5
Offices	28
Retail shops	78
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses Catering establishments open to the public, canteens Fuel storage depot	1 23 1
Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace	
Offices Retail shops Wholesale departments, warehouses Catering establishments open to public Canteens Fuel storage depot	125 269 65 167 2
Males: 261 Females: 368 Total:	629

### SECTION 'D'

### HOUSING

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

### HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS

The summarized details below show the work of the department in this field during 1968:-

No.	of	dwellings inspected under the Housing and Public Health Acts	118
No.	of	inspections made for the purpose	289
No.	of	dwellings found unfit for human habitation	11
No.	of	defective dwellings made fit by informal action	88
No.	of	defective dwellings made fit by formal action	-
No.	of	dwellings represented to the Council as unfit	11
No.	of	dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made	5
No.	of	dwellings demolished	6
No.	of	dwellings in respect of which closing orders were made	1
No.	of	dwellings closed	4
		dwellings reconstructed and demolition orders revoked	-
		dwellings repaired and closing orders cancelled	1
		dwellings repaired and undertakings cancelled	-
		families re-housed from unfit dwellings	6
		persons re-housed from unfit dwellings	13
		certificates of disrepair issued	-
		cases of overcrowding abated	2
No.	of	dwellings in respect of which undertakings were accepted	5

### IMPROVEMENTS AND CONVERSIONS

The figures given below for the voluntary improvement of houses by owners with the aid of grants show a slight increase over the figures for 1967 and may be summarized as follows:-

Type of Grant	No. of Applications	No. of Approvals issued	Value of Grant Approved	No. Completed	Value of Grants paid
Discre- tionary	20 (13)	20 (10)	£6,303	21 (13)	£7,631
Standard	71 (76)	72 (68)	£14,255	69 (57)	£11,875
Total	91 (89)	92 (78)	£20,558	90 (70)	£19,506

During 1968, the programme for the improvement and modernisation of the pre-war Council houses proceeded quite well with 91 properties improved and a further 50 with improvements in progress or to tender at the 31st December. If by any chance new sewerage contracts are held up for financial or other reasons, it will be necessary to carry out work at the remaining unimproved Council houses in the unsewered areas by the provision of on-site sewage disposal facilities pending the later provision of main drainage.

Information is given below on the progress so far made in the improvement of pre-war Council houses:-

No. of Council dwellings improved prior to 1968	348	(308)
No. of Council dwellings improved during 1968	91	(40)
No. of Council dwellings with improvements in progress or to tender at 31st December, 1968	50	(86)
No. of Council dwellings to be improved in programme approved	201	( <u>256</u> )
Total No. of pre-war Council dwellings	690	(690)

The figures in brackets give the position at 31st December, 1967.

### COUNCIL HOUSES AND BUNGALOWS

During 1968 the Council's second Grouped Home was erected at Stalham consisting of eighteen units, a warden's flat and communal facilities and four industrialised bungalows were completed at Worstead.

At the end of the year, tenders had been accepted for forty bungalows at Hoveton, Smallburgh and Bacton and work was in hand on negotiations for a third Grouped Home and other developments at Horning, Sloley and Swanton Abbott.

The numbers of occupied dwellings owned by the Council at 31st December, 1968 were as follows:-

1919 Assisted Scheme	48 6
1924 Acts	412
1931 (Rural Authorities) Act	28
Slum Clearance	57
1936 Act (Overcrowding)	34
1938 Act (Overcrowding and Slum Clearance)	3
(Accommodation of members of agricultural	
population)	19
Not subsidised	83
1946 Acts (a) Permanent	676
(b) Aluminium bungalows	25
Grouped Homes and Warden's flat at Ludham and Stalham	38
Dwellings owned by Council Total	1,429

### SECTION 'E'

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(Contributed by the Senior Public Health Inspector)

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals killed at the slaughterhouses in the district during 1968 was 10,608 being 360 less than in the previous year. The slaughtering of these animals in small numbers by a reduced number of slaughtermen meant again lengthening the hours of work and 656 visits of inspection were made by the public health inspectors. It was not necessary, however, to restrict the hours of slaughter for by a voluntary agreement with the slaughterhouse owners, killing did not take place on Saturday afternoons and Sundays except in cases of emergency. 100% inspection of carcases and offals was again obtained as it has done every year since de-control in 1954.

The amount of meat and offals found unfit during 1968 was 7 tons 7 cwts. and 46 lbs. being a slight increase over 1967 and being dealt with in the manner described in the report for 1961. The number of carcases found affected with Cysticercosis was three and they were taken for refrigeration treatment to plants outside the district by arrangements with the local authorities concerned.

Specimens from two ox carcases were submitted to the Veterinary Inspection Centre to ascertain the true nature of the diseased conditions found.

Ten men were licenced by the Council for the slaughter of the various classes of animals.

# The following table gives in summarised form information about the animals killed and the results of the inspections of the carcases and offals:-

# CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

CYSTICERCOSIS  Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned  Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration  Generalised and totally condemned	TUBERCULOSIS ONLY: Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CISTICERCI Whole carcases condemned Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	Number inspected	Number killed (if known)	
- 3 3	0.07%	1,033 37.01%	2,791	2,791	Cattle (excluding Cows)
	1 8 8	1 1 1	2	N	Cows
	8 8 a	g 1 &	9	9	Calves
1 8 8	8 8	- 69 2.25%	3,063	3,063	Sheep and Lambs
g 8 8	1.16%	9 745 15.90%	4,743	4,743	Pi gs
8 8	1 8 8	0 8	t	8	Horses

### OTHER FOODS

In addition to the meat and offals at slaughterhouses found unfit for human consumption during 1968, 6 cwt. 8 lbs. of other unfit foods were dealt with by surrender and disposal by burying at one of the Council's refuse tips or being sent away for special treatment.

No court actions were taken during the year against any suppliers of unfit food but warning letters were sent in respect of a mouldy meat pie, a mouldy fruit pie and about extraneous matter in three items of food. In connection with mouldy pies, these had been kept at the purchaser's houses for some time and it was not possible to ascertain exactly where the responsibility lay for the conditions found.

At the end of the year, conversations were taking place with the proprietors of a large food shop in the district about the possibility of a course being run by the department on hygiene for food handlers.

### FOOD PREMISES

### (a) Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The conditions at the food premises in the district were again found to be generally well maintained during the year although some difficulty was experienced at a small village shop where after continued pressure, matters were put right. The Ministry of Health suggest that information should be given about the provision of wash basins and associated amenities under Clause 16 of the Regulations and about facilities for the washing of food and equipment under Clause 19 of the Regulations. The position at the food premises in the district in respect of these matters is as follows:-

Type of Premises	No.	No. complying with Reg.16		No. complying with Reg.19
Bakeries	1	1	1	1
Butcher's Shops	14	14	14	14
Fish Shops	9	9	9	9
Cafes, Restaurants				
and Canteens	49	4.9	49	49
Hostel Kitchens	3	3	3	3
Grocers and General				
Stores	112	112	112	112
Licenced Premises	62	62	62	62
Food Factory	1	· 1	1	1
TOTAL	251	251	251	251

### (b) Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

The department continued during 1968 with the inspection of stalls and delivery vehicles and it can be said that during the year, 34 of these were examined including eight from outside the district. Informal action was taken in respect of the following matters in these stalls and vehicles:-

Sink and washing facilities	5
Wash hand basin and hot water supplies	4
TITED ILLA Edathmono	8
Hand washing equipment (soap etc)	9
Cover receptacles	2
Protective clothing for food handlers	2
Display of name and address	6
Miscellaneous	5

### (c) Ice Cream Premises

134 inspections were made of the 123 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream in the district. The only registered manufacturing premises did not produce any ice cream during 1968.

### (d) Preserved Food Premises

Nineteen inspections were made during 1968 of the fifteen premises registered for the preparation and manufacture of preserved foods.

### (e) Poultry Processing Premises

The Ministry of Health has again asked for information about the poultry processing in the district and it can again be said that there are no large scale establishments with, as far as is known, only about twenty premises handling a few birds each week. The processing at these premises was inspected on twenty occasions during the year when it was found that the birds handled were mainly hens and a few turkeys and ducks. Again it was not necessary to certify any carcases as unfit for human consumption.

It can be said that poultry processing presents no problem in this district as it does in many others.

### MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Forty-one visits were made to dairies and milk shops during the year and conditions were found to be satisfactory. At 31st December 39 persons were registered for the distribution of milk and actively engaged in business.

No cases of Bruculla Abortus were reported in 1968. Reports were received of four calves affected with salmonellosis. Following these reports, visits were made to the farm premises concerned to give advice to the farmers and their staffs.

SECTION 'F'

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (EXC. T.B.) DURING LAST 5 YEARS.

	1964	1965	1 966	1967	1968
Scarlet Fever	4	9	1	5	14
Measles	129	84	136	161	419
Whooping Cough	34	23	1	5	5
Pneumonia	4	6	6	-	1
Infective Jaundice	5	3	1	640	1
Erysipelas	2	1	1	3	1
Dysentery (Sonne)	-	Oma	22	<del>an</del> s	<b>=</b>
Food Poisoning	1	3	1	600	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	_	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis(Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis(Non-Paralytic)	-	-	GIE	GND GND	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-		-
Opthalmia Neonatorium	-	-	-	œ	-
Totals	179	129	169	174	441

### IMMUNISATIONS SCHEMES.

The following tables show the work done by the General Practitioners and the Assistant County Medical Officer in 1968:-

TABLE 1 - Completed Primary Courses.

Type of Vaccine	1968	1967	1966	Year of Birth 1965	1961 1964	Others under 16	TOTAL
Triple	319	472	15	8	10	<b>(3)</b>	824
Diph/Tet.	-	1	1	3	5	-	10
Tetanus	_	3	1	<b>a</b>	-	12	16
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	ous .	_	-	-
Polio (Oral)	296	446	16	11	18	2	809

TABLE 2.

Re-inforcing doses.

Type of Vaccine	1968	1967	1966	Year of Birth 1965	1961 1964	Others under 16	TOTAL
Triple (DTP)	-	139	257	41	98	10	545
Diph/Tet	-	4	29	14	624	274	945
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	7	12	19
Tetanus	-	2	11	4	24	1 31	172
Whooping Cough	_	-	-	-	-		-
Polio (Oral)	<b>es</b> .	64	120	17	675	73	949

SMALLPOX VACCINATION		a	•				r	
	0 - 3	3 - 6	6 - 9	9 - 12	1 yr	2 - 4	5 - 15	TOTAL
Age when Vaccinated	mths.	mths.	mths.	mths.		yrs.	yrs.	
Primary								
Vaccination.	3	3	40	68	319	1 34	24	591
Re-Vaccination		-	-	_	-	9	19	28

### B.C.G. VACCINATION

This is offered to all 13-year old school children. 76% parents gave their consent, 22% refused consent and 2% did not return forms.

The findings during the year were as follows:-

Total number eligible	<del>-</del>	635
number tested	-	419
number positive	- ()-	29
Tuberculin Index		7.0
Number vaccinated	-	390

### TUBERCULOSIS

The following are the Mortality Rates:-

Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality Rate 0.00 per 1,000 pop.

Non - pulmonary " " 0.00

# NUMBER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER at 31st DECEMBER, 1967 and DECEMBER, 1968

	Pul	monary	Non-Pu	lmonary	Total	
1	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
31st December, 1967	25	26	17	21	42	47
31st December, 1968	26	22	18	20	44.	42

### COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS

### PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS	196	<del></del>	19	967	1966		
Ages	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	
0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	
1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	_	-	
5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10–15 "	-	-	-	-	-	Con	
15-20 "	-	-	-	-		-	
20-25 "	1	-	-	1	és;	_	
25-35 "	-	-	-	1	-	-	
35-45 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	
45-65 "	-	1	1	-	1	1	
Over 65 years	-	-	-	,	-	-	
Totals	1	1	1	2	_1	1	

### NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

### NOTIFICATIONS

		19	68	19	967	1	966
	Ages	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.	Males	Fem.
	0 - 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5 - 10 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
	10–15 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
	15-20 "	-	-	-	-	-	-
	20-25 "	-	_	-	-	-	-
	25 <b>-</b> 35 "	1	-	-	-	-	-
	22 <del>4</del> 2	-	0	-	-	-	-
	+J 0J	-	-	-	-	-	_
+	Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Totals	1	-	-	- 1	-	1

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### MEASLES

419 cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 161 last year. Immunisation against this complaint became available during the early summer and there is no doubt that it is proving effective in reducing the incidence of the illness which in an unmodified form is frequently associated with severe complications, particularly those involving the ears and the chest.

### WHOOPING COUGH

5 cases were notified. The complaint is now seldom a serious one and immunisation must be responsible for this improved situation.

The schedule of immunisation in our Child Health Clinics has now been altered to the following:-

Immunisation against whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus (the triple injection) at 4 months, 6 months and 1 year. Poliomyelitis vaccine is given by mouth at the same time as these injections. The increased spacing of injections eliminates the need to give a boosting injection at 18 months to 2 years while retaining the same efficacy.

We carry out smallpox vaccination in the second year of life and measles vaccination after first birthday. "Booster" injections against diphtheria and tetanus with poliomyelitis immunisation by mouth are given at school entry and another tetanus injection on leaving school.

### PNEUMONIA

1 case was notified compared with nil. last year.

### SCARLET FEVER

14 cases were notified compared with 5 last year. Whilst scarlet fever itself is seldom a dangerous disease in this country, the germ which causes it is the haemolytic streptococcus and cannot be ignored, as both rheumatic fever and kidney disease can result from an infection which may be associated with a rash as in scarlet fever, but may merely cause a severe sore throat.

### ERYSIPELAS

1 case was notified compared with 1 last year. The germ causing the complaint is the same as that causing scarlet fever and the remarks made apply to this condition also.

### FOOD POISONING

No cases reported.

### INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

1 case was notified compared with nil. last year. This complaint can be a most debilitating one and largely because of the long incubation period of about a month, it is very difficult to trace the source of any particular case.

### GENERAL

The Public Health (Infective Jaundice) Regulations, 1968, which came into force on 15th June, 1968, made infective jaundice generally notifiable.

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 which came into force on 1st October, made certain changes in the list of diseases to be notified.

Leptospirosis, previously notifiable only in certain areas, became notifiable throughout England and Wales.

Tetanus and Yellow Fever became notifiable for the first time.

Pheumonia, acute rheumatism, and puerperal pyrexia ceased to be notifiable diseases.

### FACTORIES ACT

### PART 1 OF THE ACT

### 1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

	Number	Number of				
Premises	on		Written	Occupiers		
	Register	Inspections	Notices	prosecuted		
(1) Factories in						
which Sections						
1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be						
enforced by						
Local						
Authorities	-	1	-			
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced						
by the Local Authority	104	116				
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	_	_	. Canal			
TOTAL	104	117	map.	-		

### 2. - Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

David and James	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which
Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M.   By H.M. Inspector   Inspector		prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness					
(S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	_	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) Insufficient	2	2	_	_	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	_	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	_	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	5	4	-	_	-

During 1968 there was only one recorded Outworker in the district engaged in the manufacture of Sweet Boxes. The condition of the Outworker premises were satisfactory.

